His Mother a Woman of Rare Beauty and Heroic Qualities-A Bit of Family History-Significance of a Piece of Tapestry Inwrought With an Emgy.

[Copyright, 1895, by John Clark Ridpath.] I .- ORIGIN.

The meridian of Discovery and the parallel of Conquest intersect at the birthplace of Bonaparte. The birthlines of Cresar and Columbus, drawn—the one due west from Rome, and the other due south from Genoa-cross each other within a few miles of Ajaccio! It is odd.

Corsica is shaped like a megatherium. The bony head is thrust into the strait of Bonifacio; the long back is bent towards Italy; the thick tail projects in the direction of the Upper Riviera. The destined town lies between the fore legs, and the space there is a small gulf. The island-



LETITIA BONAPARTE, MOTHER OF NAPOLEON. beast, sketched flat on the sea, shows many black spots on the side: they are mountains. There are veins also, and these are swift streams; small circles in a few places-towns. The area of the broadside is 3,376 square miles. It is more than twice as big as Rhode Island-smaller somewhat than Connecticut. And the population exceeds a quarter of a million. Of the towns here marked, we are con-

cerned with only two; Corte and Ajaccio. The former is the old home of the Buonapartes; the latter, the place to which the family removed just at the time when, by the birth of a man-child clad with thunder, it was destined to emerge from medizval obscurities, starlike, Sirius-like, into the open sky of fame. Otherwise not much need be said of the island, its emplacement in the sea, its general aspects and possibilties

· The genesis of Napoleon touches a remarkable ethnic condition. Nearly all of Then, on January 7th, 1768, came the first the West-Aryan races have contributed to the population of the island in which he was born. The substratum was perhaps that old Etruscan life which preceded the Italicans in Italy. The first foreign colonists were Greeks, out of Ionia. These ans. The Roman ascendency came next, death of children, to and lasted for seven or eight centuries. Then followed the Vandals, and after them the Huns of Attila. Ethnic influences had meanwhile reached a second time out of Africa. Many Mauritanians came over and settled in Sardinia and Corsica; and then, in the Dark Ages, there was a Saracenic conquest.

More important than this was the establishment of Norman power in the island. The people and the architecture alike show traces of all these remote but potent influences in determining the final race-character of the Corsicans who, after the fifteenth century, became essentially Italian. The race is thus composite in its derivation to as great a degree as any people in the world. Besides the ethnic origin, the environment-the narrow confines of the island, its mountainous character, its pleasant situation in the pellucid waters of the Mediterranean, its easy distance from the long bending line of one of the most famous coasts of the world-has tended powerfully, by the reactions of nature on the human animal, to establish and confirm the small insular race whose one man was destined to give it a conspicnous place in human annals.

The Buonapartes were true Corsicans. The family reaches back obscurely into the Middle Ages. The name is Italian, and shows linguistically an origin as remote as the Renaissance. There were Italian as well as Corsican Buonapartes. A family of this name lived in the Tuscan city of Sarzana; another perhaps, in Genoa, and another at Florence. Examples are found in which the spelling is given thus -Buons Parte. They of Sarzana were ennobled in the sixteenth century, and continued to write their name with a di, or de, until the epoch when the Great One was born. The noblesse, however, became attenuated, ooth in Tuscany and in the island, whereto a branch of the family, at some unknown date, removed and established itself at Corte or Ajacolo.

It would appear that the Corsican Buonapartes kept an interest in Italy, whence they originated. They concerned themselves in the affairs of Tuscany, as well as with those of Genoa. Doubtless they regarded their importance and rank as having been derived from the mainland, and would fain share in the faded glories of the Italian cities.

At the middle of the eighteenth century the head of the Corsican Buonapartes was Joseph, grandfather of Napoleon. The family resided at Corte, in the center of the island. Joseph received a patent of nobility from the grand duke of Tuscany, making him a patrician; and this worth less distinction was carried down to his son, Carlo Buonaparte, whose rights were confirmed by the Archbishop of Pisa and the King of France.

The geographical position of Corsica made it a bone of contention among the Powers. From the sixteenth to the eighteenth century the island was under the suzerainty of Genoa. The people were partisans. Some favored the Genoese; some, the French; and some, other Italian States. At the middle of the eighteenth century, there was turbulence. Insurrection came, and rebellion, and attempted independence. The patriots rose against Genoa, and a certain General Von Neuhof was about to be made king, when a French army under General Marbout was sent into the Island to bring it into subjection. The French had just lost their colonial empire in North America, and were anxious to make a gain in the Mediterranean to counterbalance the growing power of

After the episode of Von Neuhof, the patriot leader Pascal Paoli gained an as | feeling.-New York Journal.

cendency in Corsica, and became distille contended valiantly for the inde ence of his country, and for a while held his powerful enemies at bay. This, how-ever, could not last. The French party among the Corsicans desired the breaking

of all connection between their country and the petty state of Genoa, and a union with the powerful kingdom of France. The cause of Pauli fell before overwhelming odds, an in May of 1768, Corsica was formally delivered to the French. The patriots were scattered, and their leader

found refuge in England. It was in the midst of these agitations, civil and military, that the Buonaparte family emerged clearly to view. Carlo Maria Buonaparte was born in Ajaccio, March 29, 1746. At the time of the failure of the revolutionary movement and the loss of his country's independence, he was twenty-two years of age. Meanwhile, in his eighteenth year, he had fallen in love with Letitia Ramolino, daughter of a our total exports, they are far too imwell-to-do Corsican peasant. With her, nature had been prodigal of all gifts. She was beautiful to a degree; strongly marked in feature and person with the excellencies of the Italian race.

Of the Ramolino family, not much is parte-though a noble-recklessly took Letitia in marriage when she was but fifteen years of age. She brought him her beauty and a portion of properties, but no additional rank. She is said to have been a girl of heroic qualities queenly in her bearing, rather silent in manner, healthy as to her bodily life, and ignorant of sentiment. Her face, preserved in a hundred forms of art, shows unmistakably the origin of that Napoleonic visage with which the whole world will be familiar to the end of human records.

The character of Carlo di Buonaparte, though discoverable only in fragments, shows a mixture of courage and adventure. He was a projector of many things -a visionary. His education was obtained in Italy. He had been a student at Rome, and afterwards at Pisa, where he prepared himself to be an advocate, and obtained a reputation for youthful eloquence. The University of Pisa conferred on him, about the time of the birth of Napoleon, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

The collapse of the patriot cause bad induced Carlo Buonaparte, as a measure of prudence, to leave Ajaccio and retire to Corte. The latter, being an inland town and having a mountainous situation, was more deeply pervaded with the patriotic spirit than was the lowland region about as in last January. During eight months Ajaccio. The coast country gave itself up of this year we have lost over \$31,000, freely to the French domination. During the first five years of the married life of Carlo, he oscillated with his young family back and forth between the two towns, finally-when safety came with peacefixing himself at Ajaccio. This was in the early part of 1769.

Meanwhile, before this removal, three children had appeared, in rapid succession, at the hearthstone of Carlo Buonaparte. All of these were born at Corte. The first was a daughter, Elise, whose birth was in 1765. This child died in infancy, as did also the next, Marie Anne, who was born about two years later. son, and to him the parents gave the name of Joseph Nabulione, or, as a secondary spelling would have it, Joseph Napoleone, or, Napoleon. The latter name, though appearing in the birth-record of the family, was dropped in the case of the oldest gained supremacy in the island, but were son, Joseph only being retained. It was overwhelmed at length by the Carthagin- the custom of the age, in the case of the for those born afterward. Nor was there anything exact, as in the customs of the nineteenth century, in the spelling employed.

The surname, as well as the given names, in the family of Buonaparte fluctuated into many forms, and gave rise to some discussion and confusion afterwards. One story ran to the effect that Napoleon Bonaparte was born January 7th, 1768, and Joseph about nineteen months afterwards, that is, August 15th, 1769. It was believed at one time that the father interchanged the dates of the birth of his two eldest sons, in order to get Napoleon into the military academy before his tenth year -a thing necessary under the law. But it is now known that no such thing occurred. The only ground for the invention of the fiction was the fact that Joseph's middle name was originally Nabulione, and that this name, in a modified form, was afterwards conferred on the younger son. True, the Corsican Jacob was destined from birth to clutch the beel of Esau, and to supplant him in history. The elder was to serve the younger; but the father, but by the eternal law of the

strongest! though augmented by his intermarriage with the Ramolino family, was unequal to his tastes and desires. He possessed a property at Corte, and another in Ajaccio. To the latter he came back in the early part of 1769, and established himself in the house where Napoleon was born. The homestead di Buonaparte was favorably situated. The house is still in excellent preservation. It is four stories in height. From the upper windows one may see the ocean. The building is stuccoed, is rectangular, and has a flat roof, with a small cupola, from which the flag of France was flying at the time when the first emperor of the French came into the world.

About the birth of great men cycles of fiction grow. Friends and enemies alike invent significant circumstances. The traducers of Napoleon have said that he was illegitimate—that his father was the French marshal Marbouf. They also say, on better grounds, that the marriage of Letitia Ramolino to Carlo Buonaparte was not solemnized until 1767-that the first two children were therefore born out of wedlock. On the other hand, the idol worshipers would fain have Napoleon born as a god or Titan. Premature pangs seize the mother at church. She hurries home, barely reaching her apartment when the heroic babe is delivered, without an accoucher, on a piece of tapestry inwrought with an effigy of Achilles! This probably occurred. It was the 15th of August, 1769. As a matter of fact, there was no omen in heaven or earth-no sign that a beautiful peasant had been delivered of a conqueror!

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

Two Kinds of Feminine Thumbs Women may be ranged into two different classes, the 'one having a large and the other a small thumb. The first, having more intelligence than feeling, is wise from history; the second, more feeling than intelligence, is wise from romance. beautiful young woman with square finger wages in the woolen industry, and \$49,ends? Be steady, and with good sense re- 362,201 less money paid for material sist all captivating airs, and do not forget that she joins to a respect for the suitable the love of influence and rule; possesses a mind far above singularity and vulgarity. Woo a woman with a strong palm, con-

## FACTS FOR FARMERS.

AGRICULTURE SUFFERS FROM FREE TRADE TARIFF ROBBERS.

Farm Produce Exported Worth \$140,000,-000 Less Than In 1892-Foreign Trade Will Cease Entirely If Loss Continues. Costly Capture of Markets of the World.

While the free trade papers have been drawing particular attention to an increase in the foreign trade of 25 different industries, saying nothing about a decrease in the exports of 41 other manufacturing industries, they have been equally reticent upon the subject our total exports, they are far too important to be overlooked. In fact, the true workings of any tariff law cannot be fairly examined if such omission be allowed. Adopting the same system of comparison as the free traders institutknown. Suffice it that Carlo di Buona- ed in regard to the exports of 25 industries, we give the comparative exports of agricultural products for each month of the present calendar year and the corresponding months of 1894. We supplement this with the values of agri cultural exports during each month of 1892, the year when our best protective

		urbed oper	
EXPORTS	1894.	LTURAL PRO 1805.	1892.
January	\$65, 113,678	\$61,842,001	\$82,086,17
February	47,281,290	39, 194, 388	69,856,63
March	48,582,500	43,487,734	63,037,58
April	48,512,870	43,246,918	56,608,41
May	89,067,342	39,685,843	50,797,84
June	85, 487, 647	31,245,891	44.947,63
July	32,267,012	32, 123, 333	41,851,67
August	38,523,543	80,558,181	51,707,57
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Totals ..... \$349,855,865 \$321,379,280 \$460,393,058 This comparison shows that the exports of all agricultural products this year, to Aug. 31, were almost \$28,500,-000 less than in 1894 and over \$139, 000,000 less than in 1892. American farmers have captured 30 per cent less of the markets of the world this year than they possessed in 1892. Another noticeable fact is that our farm exports last August were less than half as much 600 of trade in our agricultural products with the markets of the world, trade that we secured to the extent of \$61, 842,000 in January of this year, and trade that we secured to the extent of \$82,000,000 in January of the great protection year of 1892. If the ratio of loss this year, over \$7,500,000 a month, should continue till the end of 1895, then by the end of December next we will hardly be exporting any agricultural products at all.

Now let us follow the free trade idea of comparisons a little farther, letting agricultural products take the place of manufactures, and we show the proportion and percentage of the former to our

to 1895:		
Exports	Agricultural	products.
of merchandise.	Value.	Per cent.
1889 \$730,282,609	\$582,141,490	72.87
1890 845,208,828	629,820,808	74.51
1891 872,270,283	642,751,314	73.69
18021,015,782,011	799, 828, 232	78.69
1893 831,030,785	615,882,986	74.05
1894 800,204,987	628, 363, 038	72.28
1895 793,397,890	553,215,817	69.68
*1895 489, 359, 704	321,276,338	65,65

In 1892, under undisturbed protec tion, the products of the farm represented 78.69 per cent of our total exports. For the 1895 fiscal year they were 9 per cent less, and the proportion for eight months of the 1895 calendar year is 13.04 per cent less. Farmers are making a most remarkable capture of the markets of the world. The results of the Democratic tariff indicate that it must have been designed for the express purpose of injuring the farmer and of benefiting some of the manufacturers by increasing their trade in the markets of the world. It looks like a monopoly measure, framed to benefit the few at the expense of the many, and, remarkable to relate, the few comprise some this was to be effected, not by a trick of of the "robber barons," those enemies that the free traders pretended-before election-that they wanted to destroy The estate of Carlo di Buonaparte, and root out hip and thigh, whose very existence was an eyesore because their success in their American business was a hindrance to the success of foreigners. But the free traders are now struggling to show how the very tariff law which they passed has been of benefit to the "robber barons," while they entirely ignore the hundreds of millions of dollars of destruction that they have wrought upon the poor deluded farmers. CHARLES R. BUCKLAND.



Work For European Ragpickers.

We are informed that upward of 60 per cent of the orders for the spring trade in woolen clothing have been laced abroad. Taking the census statistics of 1890 and applying this 60 per cent loss of business would give us 787 factories closed, 47,610 hands out of Are you desirous to win the love of a work, \$17,087,358 less money earned in used-the wool of the farmer. Perhaps the result may not be so bad. We may be able to snatch some of the trade at the last minute by using shoddy instead ical fingers and small thumb. Three of wool, as the Yorkshire manufacturers things govern her-indolence, fancy and do. Business must be quite lively with the European ragpicker.

FACTS AND CONDITIONS.

Our Exports Have Fallen Off and Our In

The free trade press and its allies, the Mugwump independent organs, tell us that good times are upon us and denounce any further discussion of the tariff question. The following facts are apparent in relation to our industrial financial and commercial situation:

The receipts of the treasury have fallen behind the expenditures at the rate of about \$50,000,000 per annum. We have increased the national debt by \$162,500,000 thus far under this admin istration. The treasury is not paying the appropriations made by congress, and has adopted all sorts of subterfuges to prevent such payments, such as the establishment of a supremest court in a bureau of the government at Washington. Our exports have fallen off more than \$120,000,000 per annum, as compared with the last two years of the Mc-Kinley law. Our imports are increasing. We are importing the common articles of agricultural and of mechanical and industrial production—the things which can be produced by American labor-and we are sending abroad our money to pay in this indirect way the labor of Europe,

Asia and Africa. While this condition exists labor in this country is yet largely unemployed, and outside of a few branches is being McKinley times of 1892. If this be prosperity, we have it.

## HOW TO RAISE REVENUE.

Restore the McKinley Duties on Wool and

It is reported from Washington that the commissioner of internal revenue. under instructions from the president, is preparing to recommend an increase of taxes upon beer and tobacco and the imposition of new taxes on other articles in the shape of stamp taxes, with the endeavor to procure in this manner an increase of the revenues. There should be a positive refusal on the part of the new Republican congress to authorize any new revenue excepting by the enlargement of the tariff duties by restoring the repealed McKinley duties upon wool and manufactures thereof.

The coming session of congress will be guilty of the betrayal of a trust confided to it by the people if it shall consent at Mr. Cleveland's dictation to an imposition of another dollar of direct taxation on the industries of this nation. If the president will not agree to an advance of the customs duties, he should be resisted by congress to the bitter end, for there is no reason why President Cleveland should be permitted to have his way in opposition to the will of the people who elected the present congress because the nation desired to repudiate him and all that he stands for. -Theodore Justice.

A Lesson For Manufacturers.



Woolgrowers For Protection.

While Wilson is proclaiming the beauties and benefits of the tariff of "perfidy and dishonor," the friends of protection are showing up its deformities and defects. National committeemen are preparing to make war upon it and to force protection to the front as the leading issue. The great wool industry of the country, which has been so badly crippled by the withdrawal of all protection from raw woel, is moving for a restoration of the duty. A meeting of the National Woolgrowers' association is to be called at Washington soon after congress meets, and a formidable petition will be laid before that body for a duty on wool. These are some of the evidences that the free traders are not going to have a monopoly of tariff agitation or tariff tinkering. But there is not the slightest occasion for "the business community" taking alarm. There will be no tinkering next year which will destroy confidence, close factories, throw men idle and convulse business generally.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

How That "Capture" Works.

We are capturing the markets of the world in great shape. Our provision trade exports show that we shipped abroad to the extent of \$3,106,000 less last September than in September, 1894. We sold over \$800,000 less cattle, \$1,-730 less hogs, \$125,000 less canned beef, \$360,000 less fresh beef, \$55,000 less salt beef, \$55,000 less tallow, \$1,800,-000 less bacon, \$130,000 less hams, \$13,-000 less oleomargarine, \$43,000 less oleo oil and \$447,700 less cheese. This is a remarkable record of captures in one month. It is a record that farmers will appreciate. Strange that the free trade papers don't make much of it. Why so

Won't Acknowledge the Corn. The free trader will accept any explanation but protection for the moder ate price of American manufactures.

Good Out of Evil.

Over 30 years of protection was one of the compensations of the civil war.

THE HISTORIC ROUTE

The Nashville. Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, the model railroad of the South in equipment, roadway and service, is also the greatest in historical interest, more than fifty famous battlefields and five national cemeteries being located on the various lines of this system. This is the preferred route to Atlanta for the Cotton States and International Exposition, open from September 18, to December 31. 1895, for which very low excursion rates have been made. Through sleeping car service from St Louis to Atlanta via Evansville, Nashville and Chattanooga. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer" through sleeping car line which runs the year round between Nashville and Jacksonville, Fla. For further remunerated at a figure far below the information, address Briard F. Hill, 328 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill., or R. C. Cowardin, Western Passenger Agent, Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Missouri, or D. J. Mullaney, Pass. Agt., 59 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

W. L. DANLEY, G. P. & T. A. Nashville, Tenn. t13035

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTBAGE SALE.—Whereas default having been made in the conditions of a cer-M having been made in the conditions of a cer-tain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 12th day of October, A. D. 1886, made, executed and

tain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 12th day of October, A. D. 1886, made, executed and delivered by John A. Holderman and Nancy Holderman, his wife, to Cynthia A. Van Deusen, which said mortgage was on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1896, filed for secord in the office of the register of deeds in and for Van Buren county, and by said register duly rescribed in Liber 35 of mortgage, on page 575; on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents, (\$922.87) and the legal costs of this proceeding, and no suit at law or proceeding in equity having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statuts in such cases made and provided, I shall, on Saturday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forencon, at the north front door of the court house for Van Buren county, in the village of Paw Paw, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the circuit court for the County of Van Buren) sell to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due thereon, with the legal costs of this proceeding and of said sale. The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold are all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being situate in the township of Bloomingdale, in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The north one-half (½) of the south-east one-quarter (½) of section two (2), town one (1) south of range fourteen [14] west, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this 27th day of November, A. D. 1895.

Dated this 27th day of November, A. D. 1895. 5037 CYNTHA A. VAN DEUSEN, Mortgager. E. A. & ROBERT B. CRADE, Att'ys for Mortgagee.

MORTGACE SALE. Whereas default hav-VI ing been made in the conditions of a certain in-denture of mortgage, bearing date the 28th day of Nohember, A. D. 1892, executed and delivered by John A. Holderman and Nancy P. Holderman, the latter for herself and also as wife of John A. Holderman, to Peter Walker, which said mortgage was on the first day of December, A. D. 1892, filed for record in the office of the register of deeds in and for Van Buren County, Michigan. and by said register duly re-corded in Liber 50 of mortgages, on page 316. And whereas, said Peter Walker afterwards and and whereas, said Feter water afterwards and on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1895, sold, duly assigned and delivered said mortgage to Don H. Walker, and which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Van Buren, Michigan, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1895, in Liber 58 of mortgages, on page 449.

page 449.
And whereas, by the terms and provisions of said mortgage it is agreed that should any default be made in the psyment of the interest to become due thereon, or any part thereof, on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same re-main due, unpaid and in arrear for the space of sixty 60 days, then after the said sixty days, the principal sum thereof at the option of the second party, his executors, administrators or assigns, should become and be due and payable immedi-

And whereas, twenty (\$20) dollars of the interest accused and became thereon due and was payable by the terms of said mortgage on the 28th day of Novem-ber A. D. 1894, and said sum or no part thereof has yet been paid but the whole thereof is due, payable ber A. P. 1894, and said sum or no part thereof has yet been paid but the whole thereof is due, payable and in arrear and more than sixty days have elapsed since the same became due, payable and in arrear.

Therefore, the said Don H. Walker, owner and holder of said mortgage has and does declare the whole of the principal sum secured thereby and accrued interest, to be due and payable immediately. The whole sum claimed to be due and payable on said mortgage at the date of this notice is One Thousand and Ninety-three dollars and forty-nine cents, (\$1093.49) and the cost of this proceeding to be added thereto, and no suit at law or proceeding in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage, or any part thereof, now notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statutes in such cases made and provided, I shall, on Saturday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoen at the north front door of the court house for the County of Van Buren, Michigan, in the village of Paw Paw, (that being the place for holding the circuit court for Van Buren, County) sell to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due on said mortgage and legal costs of this proceeding and of said sale. The premises so to be sold are known as that certain property situate in the township of Bloomingdale, in the County of Van Buren State of Michigan, described as follows, to wit: The north half [1<sub>2</sub>] of the south-east quarter [1<sub>2</sub>] of section two (2) town one (1) south of range fourteen (14) west, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

partaining.
Dated this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.
DON H. WALKER, Sti3c37 Mortgagee by Assignment E. A. & ROBERT B. CHANK, Att'ys for Mortgagee.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION. -State of Michigan, The Circuit Court for Van Buren

County.

Eliza J., Church, plaintiff, vs. Michael Dorgan.
Forrest Camfield, Burt Whoeler and John McGrady,
defendants.

To the above named defendant, John McGrady:— To the above named defendant, John McGrady:—
Take Notice—In pursuance of an order of Hou.
George M. Buck, Circuit Judge, now on file in the
above entitled cause, the examination and deposition of said plaintiff as a witness in her own behalf
in said cause, will be taken by and before Oran W.
Rowland, circuit court commissioner in and for said
county, on Saturday, the 14th day of December,
1895, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at
the residence of said Eliza J. Church in Pine Grove
township, said county, to be used in evidence on
the trial of said cause.

ANDERSON & CHASE.

ANDERSON & CHASE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ORDER FOR HEARING CLAIMS.—
State of Michigan, County of Van Buren.—ss.
Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Van Buren, made on the 11th day of November A. D. 1896, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Samuel Becker, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, for examination and allowance, on or before the 18th day of May next, and that each claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday, the 17th day of February, and on Monday, the 18th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated November 11th, 1. D. 1895,
21t5025 BENJ. F. HECKERT. Judgeof Probate.

LEGAL HOTICES

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been bearing date the 18th day of July, A. D. 1892, made and executed by E. J. Post to Maria Daniela, which said mortgage was on the 19th day July, A. D. 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Van Buren county, Michigan, in liber 50 of mortgages on page 398, and which said mortgage was afterwards and on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1892, by said Maria Daniels duly assigned to A. Bilbo, which said assignment was afterwards on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said Van Buren county, Michigan, in liber 47 of mortgages on page 445; on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for unpaid installments of principal and interest the sum of \$159.09 and the legal costs of this proceeding, including an attorney fee of \$15.00, as provided in said mortgage, and no proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of saic in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, I shall, on Saturday, the first day of December, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the north front door of the court home for said county in the village of Paw Paw, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the circuit court for said Van Buren county), sell to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessay to pay the amount then due thereon, with the legal costs of this proceeding and said sale including said attorney fee. Said sale to be subject to two installments of principal, and interest thereon from September 1st, 1825, to become hereafter due.

The premises described in said mortgage, and to be sold, are all that certain parcel of land situate in the township of Columbia, County of Van Buren, State of Michigan, described as follows: Commencing at a point three hundred and thirteen ( ORTGAGE SALE. -Det

Mortgagee by Assignment HECKERT & CHANDLER, Attorneys for Mortgages

MORTGACE SALE. Detault having been

MORTGACE SALE.—Detault having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Charles Kitchen and Amands J. Kitchen to Mary S. Snow, dated October 12th. 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, on the 13th day of October, 1871, in Liber 40 of mortgages, on page 359, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due for unpaid interest there on at the date of this notice, the sum of sixty-seven dollars and ninety-five cents, and also the further sum of fifteen dollars, provided by law as a reasonable attorney fee for the foreclosure of said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, that on Tuesday, the 28th day of Jannary, A. D., 1895, at one o'clock in the afternoon, (local time) at north front door of the Court House far the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the county of Van Buren and state of said mortgage, or so much these of as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and all legal costs, charges and expensee, and the attorney fee allowed by law; said premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in township of Covert, in the county of Van Baren and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section fifteen, in township number two south, and in range seventeen west, containing forty acres of land, be the same more or less.

Dated, October 24th, 1895.

or less.
Dated, October 24th, 1895.
2114:1302130 MARY S. SNOW, Mortgagee.
WM. P. TRAPHAGEN, Att'y for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE. Whereas default having been made in the condition of a certain
indenture of mortgage bearing date the 11th day of
December, A. D. 1889, executed by Jasper L. Thompson (a single man) of Keeler, Van Buren County,
Michigan, to George E. Breck, which said mortgage was on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1889,
filed for record in the office of the register of deeds in and for Van Buren county. Michigan, and by said register duly recorded in liber 41 of mortgages, on page 74.

on page 74.

And whereas said George E. Breck afterwards and on the 24th day of Pecember, A. D. 1889, sold and duly assigned and delivered said mortgage to Charlotte A. Barnes, and which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Van Buren, Michigan on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1894, in liber 52 of mortgages on page 225. And on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and sighty-sight dellars and the sum of six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty-six cents, (\$688.86), with interest and cost of this proceeding from this date, to be added, and no suit at law or proceeding in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mort-

instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by
virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statutes in such cases made and provided. I shall, on Saturday, the 8th day of February,
A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the foremoon, at the
north front door of the court house for the county
of Van Buren, Michigan, in the village of Paw Paw,
(that being the place for holding the circuit court
for the said county of Van Buren) sell to the highest
bidder the prem'ses described in the mortgage, or
so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the
amount due on said mortgage, and the legal costs
of this proceeding and of said sale.

The premises so to be sold are known and described as that certain piece of property situate in the
township of Keeler, Van Buren county, Michigan,
described as follows, viz: the south half of the
south-east quarter of section two, town, four south,
of range sixteen west, Van Buren county Michigan,
together with the tenements, hereditaments and
appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise
appertaining.

Dated this 7th day of November, A. D. 1895.

CHARLOTTE A. BARNAS,
Mortgagee by Assignment.
E. A. & ROBERT B. CRANE,
21ti3o33 Attorneys for Mortgagee.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan County of Van Buren—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Van Buren, holden at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Michael Lang, deceased.

In the matter of the estate of Michael Lang, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Barbara Lang, as widow of said deceased, praying that a certain instrument in writing now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be proved, allowed and admitted to probate as such and that execution thereof may be granted to Andrew Lang and Joseph Lang, the executors named in said will.

Theseupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 16th day of December, 1895, at ten o'clock in the formon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

BENJ F. HECKERT, 2244025;

DROBATE ORDER FOR MEARING

At a session of the Probate Court for said county.
held at the Probate office, in the village of Paw
Paw, on Monday, the 2d day of December, in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of

In the matter of the cetate of Kate Don-

Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Kate Donavon, deceased.

Judson J. Moses, as administrator of said estate, come into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator and files the same.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 30th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, in said ecounty, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed.

And it is further ordered that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

BENJ. F. HECKERT.

Judge of Probate.